

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

Terms—\$1.00 a Year

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Circulation, 1,200

Vol. 34.

Marble Hill, Missouri, Thursday, February 4, 1915.

No. 40

Southeast News.

Chaffe had a \$25,000 fire on the morning of January 27.

The Charleston Republican has changed hands, G. N. Stille having sold it to Dr. Jno. M. Rowe. It must be pretty hard for three papers to do a very thriving business in a town the size of Charleston.

Jackson item in Cape Republican.

Henry L. Jones, the veteran druggist who had been in business here about forty years, died January 29, at the age of 72 years. He leaves three sons, DuRee and Murray here and Harvey at Cape Girardeau, also two daughters, Nellie and Winnie, both at home. Mrs. Jones died less than a year ago.

Fredericktown Democrat-News.

Jeff Thomas told us this week of the loss of two fine mules from poisoning. The animals had been drinking from the river and Mr. Thomas is sure the water was poisoned by acid used at Mine la Motte being allowed to flow into the river. Other farmers having stock along the river would do well to be very careful.

Reynolds Outlook.

Wolves in some parts of the county are said to be very numerous and have no doubt killed many sheep and hogs. In one instance we have heard of a dozen of these pests being seen in one gang. The wolf is a wily animal, and although the state and county have set a price of \$6 per head on each and every grown one, there are very few killed.

Jackson Cough-Book.

A bad runaway occurred at the edge of Gordonville last Sunday night in which Gus Martin, a young man living near Dutchtown, was dangerously hurt. In being thrown out, he bit his tongue almost in two. It is supposed the horse he was driving became frightened and ran, but Mr. Martin was unconscious when picked up and has not been able so far to explain.

Bismarck Gazette.

E. W. Bess & Son, one of the largest hardware firms at Fredericktown, were forced to turn over their stock to Frank Albright of that city, who held a chattel mortgage on it. The failure of this firm can be largely attributed to the general business depression. The Henderson Mercantile company's store at Farmington was also closed two days last week, while an adjustment of its affairs was made. Inability to make collections on accounts, and thus being unable to meet their bills, is given as the reason. The store has opened again for business. P. A. Shaw of Farmington has purchased an interest in the firm.

Dunklin Democrat.

Wesley Little, 13 year old son of A. A. Little of Campbell, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed the home of his father in that city at about six o'clock last Tuesday evening. The fire started in the room occupied by the boy, who was deaf, dumb and blind, and when it was discovered his father rushed to the room, but when he opened the door the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue his son, and the body was not recovered until the building had burned down. The building, a two-story frame, was a total loss, together with practically all of the contents, the aggregate loss being about \$3000, with \$2000 insurance.

Hayti Critic.

Clell Tindle and several other convicts passed through the city Wednesday in charge of Sheriff Stubblefield, and the noted social and financial leader was handcuffed to the chain-gang, no favors being shown him over the common criminal, all of which was right. There were many who believed Tindle would never go to prison, in fact, he

intimated as much, but the pressure was too strong, and he is now reaping the bitter of the sweets he sowed while robbing the taxpayers of this county. Thus ends the first chapter of the stealing of more than four hundred thousand dollars of the county money. The second chapter will appear sometime soon, and The Critic will write it.

Illmo Jimplieute.

On last Wednesday night at 11 o'clock at Portageville, New Madrid county, City Marshal J. P. Graham was shot and killed by night watchman Rob Smith of the same place. Two of the four shots fired by Smith hit the marshal, one in the left temple and the other in the breast. An eye witness of the trouble testified he and Graham were walking up the street and met the night watchman. Graham told him they had had trouble during the day. Graham said, "There is the ———, I'll get him now." "No," said Mr. Workman, "you won't do it." Graham made a grab for Smith and Workman held him. Graham said, "I see I'll have to kill two or three of you ———." In the scuffle Workman took his pistol from the marshal, but he finally broke loose and the shooting began. Mr. Workman begged both men to stop. Smith told him he couldn't help it.

Why the Serum Alone Treatment

By J. B. Gingery

Since hog cholera has become so prevalent in this country and the loss from it is so great, the question of eradication and control is naturally raised. A number of suggestions and methods have been offered which have been somewhat varying in their effectiveness and mode of administration.

The veterinary department of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station has been recommending and using the serum alone treatment. The question is often heard, "Why the serum alone treatment?" The serum alone treatment properly administered has for its object the control and eventually the absolute eradication of hog cholera. It makes it possible in a large measure to do away with vaccination with its attending cost and trouble. The serum alone treatment is a safe method to use and is simple. It can be handled with good results by the careful inexperienced man. There are none of the bad after results such as sometimes follow other treatments.

Serum alone can neither start new outbreaks of cholera nor bring the infection on your non-infected farm. When administered under proper conditions it produces an immunity of sufficient duration to allow ample time for cleaning up and disinfecting the yards and in this way destroying the infection before the hogs outgrow the immunity. Under ordinary conditions this is of far greater importance than simply protecting hogs from the cholera for a varying period of time and not making any attempt to avoid harboring the germs. The germs, whether in the litter about the pens or in the virus of the double treatment, will cause the disease to develop. If cholera is to be controlled it is necessary to destroy the germs. The use of the serum alone is to protect the hogs until the germs can be destroyed by cleaning up, burning and disinfecting.

The effectiveness of the serum alone treatment has been well demonstrated in localities where the college of agriculture has had the direct supervision of the administering of the serum and of the sanitation or clean-up work. There have been only eight orders (1236 doses) sent to Dade county since the anti-hog cholera campaign work was done there. The cholera has been kept well under control in Johnson county where a campaign to eradicate it was carried on some time ago. In

Bates and Cass counties where the campaigns for eradication have been more recent the cholera is being brought well under control. The results in the four counties named are especially significant because all of them were surrounded by badly infected districts.

Jefferson City Letter

(By CAPITAL NEWS BUREAU)

The Special Code Revision committee, headed by Senator Frank Farris of Boone county in the upper house and Representative Joshua Barbee of Saline county in the lower, organized for business this week taking up the 18 measures recommended by Governor Major's special commission to simplify the code.

One of the first to be taken up was the act relating to the practice and disbarment of attorneys and counselors at law. That this is an important measure is apparent, for in Missouri, as in every other state, the right of an attorney to practice law is a valuable property right and one which courts respect and in instances are at great pains to protect.

At present, an attorney's right to appear in a certain court of which he is an officer, may for cause be denied him, but his right to practice generally is controlled chiefly by statute and the statutory grounds for revoking his license and disbarment are substantially the same as when Missouri became a state. In fact, they have appeared in the identical present language since 1835.

As recently interpreted by the Supreme court the grounds for which an attorney may be disbarred in Missouri are very stringent. Whenever the offense with which he is charged constitutes an "indictable offense" (a felony), he may be suspended temporarily, but he cannot be disbarred until he first has been prosecuted and convicted.

The significance lays in the fact that all criminal codes in America require much stricter proof and much more rigid procedure than for ordinary court proceedings. In ordinary matters a reasonable belief of a fact will warrant a finding on a verdict of the truth, but in criminal practice the fact must be found to be true "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Moreover, this recent decision so operates that while an attorney may be disbarred for some offense of lesser gravity than a felony, without a jury trial and without the greater formality of proof required in criminal prosecutions, yet in instances where the offenses would amount to a felony, the attorney can only be suspended.

By the terms of the proposed code, an attorney may be disbarred for any of the following reasons:

First, if the attorney be convicted of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude, or if he be charged by indictment with any such offense; second, if he wrongfully retains his client's money, or if he is guilty of any malpractice, deceit or misdemeanor whatsoever; and, third, for any unprofessional conduct, act or practice whatsoever tending to defeat justice or to bring the courts or the profession and practice of law into disrepute.

The measure also provides for a hearing and judgment by the court, provides for disbarment or suspension as the facts may warrant, permits the right of appeal and defines the terms under which reinstatement may be made.

A Good Year

For a society just over a change in rate agitation the Modern Woodmen of America made a record during the year 1914 in which the membership may well take pride. During the year 39,720 new certificates were written, and 34,967 beneficial members were adopted, the society

making a net gain in beneficial membership of 14,704. There were 393 new camps instituted and the insurance in force was increased \$20,132,000. The receipts from assessments during the year amounted to \$12,191,112.95; from interest on cash deposited in banks \$50,244.96; from interest on funds invested in bonds, \$456,743.29, making the total receipts in the beneficiary fund of \$12,698,101.20. There was paid out to beneficiaries of members on death claims during the year, \$11,568,264.90, showing a net gain in the beneficiary fund for the year of \$1,131,836.30. There has been paid to beneficiaries of 80,538 members who have died since the society was instituted a grand total of \$141,627,859.73. This is indeed a record to which any Modern Woodman can point with pride. The record for the year 1915 promises to excel the record of all previous years.—Modern Woodman.

How Should College Graduates Conduct Themselves Toward the Less Fortunate

A College diploma does not unsex nor unman one. It does not un-Christianize. It does not scramble good brains. Fools sometimes break into college. They even sometimes break out of college with diplomas. Some such have a sort of mechanical mind that acquires knowledge which they cannot use. They strut about to the disgust of all normal-minded people and to the shame of the college that gave the diploma. There is no help for this kind of man. He was born crippled under the hat and the affliction is incurable. There is but one answer to the question which you have asked me, and that is that college graduates should conduct themselves like folks, like civilized folks, toward the world of all mankind. A college education refines and ennobles. Any collegian whose conduct is the opposite of this is not educated, though he may have a diploma. There is no place in the world where the democracy of merit counts for so much as in the classroom.—Pres. S. P. Brooks, of Baylor University, in Texas Christian Advocate.

Cascade

DEAR MR. EDITOR—As a little controversy has arisen over the relative positions of Missouri and Colorado as to desirable locations for homes and success, we just want to ask our critics why it is that Missouri, at the World's fair at Chicago in 1893, took more first prizes, grand premiums and blue ribbons, not only on farm products, but on live stock, horticulture products, machinery and inventions than any other state in the union, and than any foreign nations? This, too, was done in a sister state, where all favors would naturally go against Missouri; and at a fair where every state and every civilized nation displayed the best it had in stock.

Also, we would like to know why the same thing occurred again at the World's fair at St. Louis in 1904? There again Missouri came through first and foremost with the lion's share of first prizes and grand medals. How can these things be, brethren, if Missouri is not the best state in the union? These prizes were awarded by select and impartial committees of intelligent men and women.

Our state is making rapid progress also, and is planting alfalfa and other grasses, and will soon be first in all things, as she already is in poultry, mules and big red apples. Besides, our Ozark hills are being devoted to sheep ranches. They are neither too cold nor too rugged to be utilized for stock ranches and fruits.

The new company who recently purchased the railroad, has changed its name to Ozark Valley railway, and will make many decided im-

CALIFORNIA'S EXPOSITIONS

Panama-Pacific Exposition
San Francisco
Feb. 20-Dec. 4

1915

Panama-California Exposition
San Diego-All Year Jan 1-Dec 31

MORE than one million people will cross the Rocky Mountains enroute to the great Expositions to be held on the Pacific Coast during 1915, according to Exposition Traffic Experts. Compared with this trip, the world offers no journey of equal length, presenting such magnificent contrasts, such splendid vistas, such variety of scenery or such comforts in travel. Your journey there will prove equally as interesting as the Expositions themselves if you use the

Missouri Pacific

Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific

The Wonder Way to Wonder Land



A continuous panorama of travel interest and scenic grandeur from The Father of Waters to the Golden Gate. Call or write for information about Exposition fares.

W. J. PLUMMER, Agent,
Lutesville, Missouri.

provements. The timber and material are already being placed for a new depot at Williamsville, and they will throw open 100,000 acres of hill land for sale as stock ranches and fruit farms. A horticulture experiment garden will be established at Cascade. Already one factory is spoken of for Cascade, and we expect to try to promote others.

Business in these parts are booming. Myers & Whitener and the Consolidate Store at Cascade are selling lots of goods, and our sister town, Gravelton, is prospering.

Mr. W. G. J. we still have that minister and will say whenever you live in Colorado as long as I did, you will be showed and you will have to be chained there or you will sure come back to old Missouri.

Success to THE PRESS and its many readers. W. F. B.

A report from Charleston, Mo., is to the effect that a strange disease which the veterinarians have been unable to diagnose, is killing milk cows in that county. The disease is first noticed when the cows refuse to eat any food and is followed later by a coating of blisters almost completely covering the inside of the mouth. The cows live only a few days. This resembles very much the presence of foot and mouth disease, as that disease has the same effect upon humans.—Illmo Jimplieute.

Girls Study Home Making As Science

It is almost like a girls' school in itself—the University of Missouri's home economic's department, with its enrollment of 276 students.

The women in this department are learning scientific methods, the short-cuts, the time-savers. They are learning the art of cooking and the business of home-making, putting them on a level with or above book-keeping and stenography.

Among the courses which are offered are those in food, dietetics for nurses, home nursing, sanitation, metabolism, sewing, dress-making, textiles and millinery.

Since the founding of the home

economics department in 1906, there has been a steady increase in enrollment. Parents have felt the need of giving their daughters the advantage of scientific training along lines that are purely woman's interests, and daughters have felt the inclination for such learning. What the University of Missouri is teaching its women is only an example of what is being done for them throughout the state, for the University sets the example for the high school and the high school for the grade, and what the children are learning in the schools the mothers are following up in their clubs.

Through University extension work and through the homemakers' clubs, organized by Miss Bab Bell, woman's lecturer for the State Board of Agriculture, women in Missouri are working together for the best interests of the home and the community.

The Party Cannot Perish

Any political organization with less vitality than the democratic party would have long since passed into political desuetude. No other party could have survived the defeats of the last half century. What is the great underlying cause of this remarkable vitality? Why has it not passed on as did the old whig party, the free soilers, the barn burners, the know nothings, the green backers, the populists etc., unless it is that its foundations are laid deep down in the solid granite of the everlasting Rights of Man, and can not die until every vestige of these rights are swept away. And so parties may come and organizations crumble into dust, but so long as it retains the divine spark of popular Sovereignty the democratic party can not perish.—Clinton County Democrat.

A Glanderless State

Missouri is nearest a "glanderless state" of any state in America. This is known in Europe, and has had not a little to do with the present demand for Missouri horses.—Jewell Mays, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.